dangers of a cashless society

Dangers of a Cashless Society: What You Need to Know

dangers of a cashless society are becoming an increasingly hot topic as more countries and businesses push toward digital payments and the reduction of physical currency. The idea of a cashless society, where all transactions occur electronically, might sound modern and convenient, but it carries significant risks that often go overlooked. From privacy concerns to economic exclusion, there’s a lot to unpack when considering what a world without cash truly means.

Understanding the Shift Towards a Cashless Society

Before diving into the dangers, it’s essential to understand why many are advocating for a cashless system. The rise of smartphones, mobile wallets, and contactless cards has transformed how we pay for goods and services. Governments and financial institutions often promote cashless transactions as a way to reduce crime, improve tax collection, and enhance convenience. However, this transition is not without its pitfalls.

Privacy Risks in a Cashless Society

One of the most pressing dangers of a cashless society revolves around privacy. When every transaction is digital, it leaves behind a trail of personal data. Unlike cash transactions, which are anonymous, electronic payments can be tracked, stored, and analyzed by corporations and governments alike.

Surveillance and Data Collection

With digital payments, there’s a constant risk of surveillance. Governments may monitor spending habits to an unprecedented degree, potentially infringing on individual freedoms. Private companies, meanwhile, can use this data for targeted advertising or sell it to third parties. This level of monitoring raises serious questions about who controls our financial information and how it’s being used.

Data Breaches and Cybersecurity Threats

Another privacy concern is the vulnerability of digital payment systems to cyberattacks. Hackers can steal sensitive financial information, leading to identity theft and financial loss. Unlike cash, which cannot be "hacked," digital money depends on secure networks and encryption—both of which can be compromised. This creates a constant threat that can disrupt lives and economies.

Economic Exclusion and Inequality

While cashless transactions may seem universally accessible, the reality is quite different. The dangers of a cashless society extend deeply into social and economic inequality, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations.

Impact on the Unbanked and Underbanked

Millions of people worldwide lack access to banking services or digital payment platforms. These individuals often rely on cash for everyday transactions. Moving to a fully cashless economy risks excluding them from the financial system entirely, making it harder to pay bills, buy necessities, or participate in the economy.

Challenges for Elderly and Technologically Disadvantaged

Not everyone is comfortable or capable of using digital payment methods. Older adults, those with disabilities, or people living in rural areas with poor internet connectivity may find cashless systems difficult or impossible to navigate. This can lead to frustration, isolation, and a reduced quality of life.

Loss of Financial Autonomy and Control

Cash provides a level of control over money that digital transactions often lack. The dangers of a cashless society include a potential loss of autonomy when it comes to managing personal finances.

Dependence on Technology and Infrastructure

In a cashless world, access to money depends entirely on technology. Power outages, system failures, or technical glitches can prevent people from making purchases or accessing their funds. This dependence can be especially problematic during emergencies or natural disasters when cash might be the only reliable option.

Risk of Government or Institutional Overreach

Digital currency systems can be programmed with rules that restrict how money is spent or transferred. There's a risk that governments or financial institutions could freeze accounts, impose penalties, or limit purchases, restricting individual freedoms. This level of control over money could be used to enforce policies or suppress dissent.

Potential Threats to Small Businesses and Local Economies

The shift to digital payments also impacts small businesses and local economies, which often rely heavily on cash transactions.

Increased Transaction Fees

Electronic payments typically come with fees charged to merchants. For small businesses operating on thin margins, these fees can add up quickly, reducing profitability. Cash transactions, on the other hand, don't incur such costs.

Technological Barriers

Not all small businesses have the resources or expertise to implement and manage digital payment systems. This can create barriers to entry or force businesses to adopt expensive solutions, potentially driving some out of the market.

Social and Cultural Implications

Beyond the practical and economic concerns, the dangers of a cashless society also touch on social and cultural aspects.

Loss of Anonymity in Daily Life

Cash has long been associated with privacy and discretion. Paying with cash allows individuals to keep their purchases private, whether buying gifts, medications, or services. In a cashless society, this anonymity disappears, potentially affecting personal freedom and social behavior.

Changing Relationship with Money

The physical act of handling cash can influence how people perceive and manage their finances. Studies suggest that people tend to spend more when using cards or digital payments compared to cash. The transparency and tangibility of money are lost, which can impact budgeting and saving habits.

How to Navigate the Dangers of a Cashless Society

Acknowledging the risks is the first step toward addressing the challenges a cashless society presents. Here are some practical tips and considerations:

- **Maintain Access to Cash:** Advocate for policies that preserve cash availability, ensuring that people can still use physical money when needed.
- **Enhance Digital Literacy:** Support education and resources to help all demographics, especially the elderly and underbanked, use digital payment tools safely and effectively.
- **Strengthen Privacy Protections:** Push for regulations that limit data collection, ensure transparency, and secure personal financial information from misuse.
- **Promote Cybersecurity:** Encourage investment in secure technologies and rapid response systems to mitigate hacking and fraud risks.
- **Support Small Businesses:** Develop affordable digital payment solutions tailored to small merchants and protect them from excessive fees.

As the world continues its march toward digital finance, understanding and addressing the dangers of a cashless society remains essential to creating an inclusive, secure, and fair economy for everyone.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the privacy concerns associated with a cashless society?

A cashless society relies on digital transactions, which can be tracked and monitored by governments and corporations. This raises concerns about the loss of financial privacy and the potential misuse of personal data.

How could a cashless society impact vulnerable populations?

Vulnerable groups such as the elderly, homeless, and low-income individuals may face difficulties accessing or using digital payment systems, potentially leading to financial exclusion and increased hardship.

What risks do cyberattacks pose in a cashless society?

In a cashless society, financial transactions depend on digital infrastructure, making them susceptible to cyberattacks, hacking, and technical failures that could disrupt access to money or compromise sensitive information.

Can a cashless society increase government control over individual finances?

Yes, without cash, governments could potentially monitor, restrict, or freeze individuals' financial transactions more easily, which raises concerns about increased surveillance and reduced financial autonomy.

What happens during power outages or technological failures in a cashless society?

In the event of power outages or technological failures, individuals may be unable to complete transactions without cash, leading to significant disruptions in everyday commerce and access to essential goods and services.

Additional Resources

Dangers of a Cashless Society: An In-Depth Exploration

dangers of a cashless society have become a pressing topic as governments and financial institutions worldwide increasingly advocate for reduced reliance on physical currency. While the shift towards digital payments offers undeniable conveniences, such as faster transactions and enhanced traceability, it also introduces a complex array of risks and challenges. This article examines the multifaceted dangers associated with a cashless society, providing a balanced and professional analysis that considers the implications for individuals, businesses, and broader economic systems.

The Emerging Reality of a Cashless Society

The transition to a cashless economy is propelled by rapid technological advancements and the proliferation of smartphones, contactless payment systems, and digital wallets. Countries like Sweden and South Korea are leading the charge, with cash transactions accounting for less than 20% of total transactions in some urban areas. However, this shift is not uniform globally, and the pace at which societies abandon cash varies due to cultural, economic, and infrastructural factors.

While proponents emphasize the efficiency and security benefits of digital payments, the dangers of a cashless society warrant thorough scrutiny. These risks encompass privacy concerns, financial exclusion, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and potential threats to personal autonomy and economic resilience.

Privacy and Surveillance Concerns

One of the most significant dangers of a cashless society revolves around privacy erosion. Cash transactions are inherently anonymous, allowing individuals to engage in exchanges without leaving digital footprints. Digital payments, by contrast, generate extensive data trails that can be tracked, analyzed, and potentially exploited.

Governments and private corporations gain unprecedented visibility into consumer behavior, spending habits, and personal preferences. This level of surveillance raises ethical questions about data ownership, consent, and the potential for misuse. For example, governments could leverage transaction data to monitor dissidents or enforce social credit systems, while companies might use it to manipulate consumer choices or target vulnerable populations.

Moreover, data breaches involving financial information can expose sensitive details, leading to identity theft and financial fraud. As such, the centralized storage and processing of payment data become attractive targets for cybercriminals, exacerbating the dangers inherent in the cashless model.

Financial Inclusion and Accessibility Issues

The shift towards cashless payments threatens to marginalize a significant segment of the population. According to the World Bank, about 1.7 billion adults worldwide remain unbanked, lacking access to formal financial services. Many of these individuals rely heavily on cash for daily transactions.

In a cashless society, those without access to smartphones, bank accounts, or digital literacy may find themselves excluded from essential economic activities. Elderly populations, low-income groups, and residents in rural or underserved areas are particularly vulnerable. This exclusion risks deepening existing inequalities and fostering economic disenfranchisement.

Furthermore, cash functions as a vital fallback during system outages or technical failures. The absence of physical currency could disrupt commerce and exacerbate hardships during natural disasters or infrastructure breakdowns.

Cybersecurity Risks and Systemic Vulnerabilities

Digital payment systems depend on complex technological infrastructures that are susceptible to cyberattacks, software glitches, and technical malfunctions. The dangers of a cashless society include the increased risk of systemic failures that could paralyze financial transactions on a large scale.

Cybercriminals continuously evolve their tactics, exploiting vulnerabilities in payment networks, mobile apps, and online banking platforms. High-profile incidents, such as ransomware attacks on financial institutions, illustrate the potential for widespread disruption. Additionally, the concentration of financial data and transaction processing in centralized systems creates single points of failure that, if compromised, could have cascading effects on the economy.

This fragility contrasts with the resilience of cash, which operates independently of digital networks and can function without electricity or internet connectivity.

Loss of Personal Autonomy and Control

Cash empowers individuals with direct control over their money, enabling anonymous transactions and discretionary spending. The transition to digital payments introduces intermediaries—banks, payment processors, and platforms—that mediate every transaction.

This mediation opens the door to potential restrictions or censorship. For instance, certain transactions could be blocked based on regulatory policies, political considerations, or corporate decisions. In extreme cases, governments might freeze accounts or impose limits on spending, thereby infringing on personal freedoms.

Moreover, the use of algorithms and artificial intelligence in managing digital payments raises concerns about transparency and accountability. Automated systems could inadvertently discriminate against certain users or perpetuate biases embedded in their design.

Economic and Social Implications

The dangers of a cashless society extend beyond individual risks to encompass broader economic and social dimensions. The transition affects monetary policy, tax enforcement, and the informal economy.

Impact on the Informal Economy

Cash facilitates transactions in informal sectors where digital payment infrastructure is weak or mistrusted. As cash usage declines, informal businesses may struggle to operate, potentially leading to job losses and economic contraction in vulnerable communities.

While reducing cash can curb illegal activities such as money laundering and tax evasion, it may also push these activities into more opaque channels, complicating law enforcement efforts.

Effects on Monetary Policy and Financial Stability

Central banks increasingly explore central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) as a means to manage a cashless economy. However, the design and implementation of such currencies involve complex trade-offs.

A cashless society could enhance the efficacy of monetary policy by enabling direct stimulus payments and real-time tracking of economic indicators. Conversely, it could also introduce new risks, such as rapid capital flight during financial crises, as funds can be transferred instantly across borders.

Economic stability may be challenged if digital payment systems face sustained outages or attacks, underscoring the importance of robust contingency planning.

Balancing Innovation and Risk Management

The dangers of a cashless society do not imply that digital payments are inherently negative. Instead, they highlight the need for a balanced approach that combines technological innovation with safeguards to protect privacy, inclusion, and resilience.

Policymakers, financial institutions, and technology providers must collaborate to develop frameworks that:

- Ensure equitable access to digital payment options for all demographic groups.
- Implement strong data protection and cybersecurity measures.
- Preserve the option of cash or digital alternatives that guarantee anonymity.
- Promote transparency and accountability in automated financial systems.
- Prepare contingency plans for technological failures or cyber events.

By addressing these challenges proactively, societies can harness the benefits of digital payments while mitigating the inherent risks.

As the world progresses toward increasingly digital financial ecosystems, the conversation surrounding the dangers of a cashless society remains crucial. Stakeholders must remain vigilant to ensure that the future of money supports both innovation and the fundamental rights and needs of all individuals.

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dangers of a cashless society: Central Banking and Monetary Policy in the G20: Paradigms and Challenges İrfan Kalaycı, 2025-01-07 Behind productive and prosperous economies are independent central banks that implement effective monetary policies. This observation is especially valid for the G20, which comprises the world's top twenty economies in terms of gross domestic product and the largest stakeholders of the global economic system. These economies include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union. Three features of this book, which focuses on central banking and monetary policy in the G20, an intergovernmental platform, stand out: Firstly, as contemporary theories and global practices confirm, the main purpose of central banks is to ensure monetary and price stability, not despite the government but in cooperation with it. This principle is strongly emphasized here. Governments, which must maintain fiscal discipline, are key to the success of central banks in combating inflation and deflation. Secondly, since the authors of the book chapters come from various countries and academic institutions, the book offers a range of perspectives and intellectual richness. Without deviating from the book's main axis, the authors examine the changing paradigms in central banking and the increasing challenges of monetary policy. This examination is based on developed and emerging economies, integrations, financial organizations, and economic crises within the G20, informed by significant sources. Thirdly, this book offers university researchers, professional business practitioners, and curious readers the opportunity to explore and reflect on new concepts such as green central banking, digital money, and interest-free monetary policies, which have gained prominence in the wake of the global COVID-19 pandemic, alongside mainstream topics. It is hoped that this book, consisting of 14 chapters, will inspire those who wish to conduct new and renewed academic studies on global central banks and monetary policies and will fill a gap in the literature.

dangers of a cashless society: *Understanding the Oneness of God and the Conspiracy Against Jesus Christ and the Christian Church* Will Daniels, 2014-04-10 (A Companion Book to Understanding the Trinity: Three Persons vs. Three Manifestations) Throughout Church history, there has been confusion over the oneness of God and the Trinity. Who is Jesus Christ? Is he God, Man, or both God and Man? And who or what is the Holy Ghost? Understanding the Oneness of God and the Conspiracy against Jesus Christ and the Christian Church seeks to relieve your confusion and help you understand. Natural and spiritual conspiracy theories Gods name in Hebrew, Greek, and English Church history and theological discussions A new revolutionary oneness in Christian Theology Major religions and the oneness of God Who is Jesus Christ, really? The oneness of God (Deuteronomy 6:4) The Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) Modalism vs. oneness theology Who is the one Lord God Almighty? The dual nature of God (Spirit and Flesh) The relationship between the Sabbath and Sunday Antichrist statements made by Christians Gods highest and most glorious name The apostles doctrine How to be born again through water and Spirit The Great Commission How Jesus Name was used in the born-again experience How the keys of the kingdom of heaven were used. How to be born again, and how the keys of the kingdom of heaven were used to build the church upon the Rock of Jesus Christ Will Daniels books are required reading for my students. If you are seeking truth, read this book. Dr. Lillie V. Brandon, pastor and founder of Gods Miracle House of Prayer Church

dangers of a cashless society: Access Denied? Danny Kruger, 1998

dangers of a cashless society: Peeking at Peking- China, India and the World Group Captain (Dr) R Srinivasan VSM (Retd), 2023-04-30 1962 was a watershed moment in Sino-Indian Relations. Did China’s unilateral ceasefire and withdrawal result from its internal political compulsions? Is China using India to steady its political boat in internal turbulent weather? Did China agree to withdraw from Galwan merely due to India’s offensive posture? How did China go about building its aircraft carriers and how does it use artificial islands and villages to surreptitiously lay claim to sovereignty? How will the cashless trap that China is casting engulf the world? These and many such questions are critically looked at in the essays contained in this book. Stepping aside from the contemporary outlook and adopting a historical and methodical approach, the essays provide perspectives that are critical to understanding the Dragon, its compulsions, aspirations and outreach. Each essay relies on source material that render the analysis and argument substantial value, enabling a comprehensive appreciation of Chinese intent. China has always held the attention of the world historically. In the prevailing geopolitical environment, it continues to occupy scholarly interest across the world on account of its economic performance, outreach through Belt and Road Initiative and its perceived designs for dominance in world affairs.

Since becoming Peoples Republic of China (PRC) under Chairman Mao, China generally remained in the periphery of world affairs for some time. However, with the disintegration of USSR and the onset of globalization, it has emerged as a dominant force militarily, economically and politically – a force that the rest of the world apparently cannot live without. Tracing China’s engagements with India and the rest of the world, its internal political compulsions and the means through which it has chartered its course through turbulent world affairs, this book evaluates China’s intentions and strategies to become what it has become today.

dangers of a cashless society: Cryptographic City Richard Coyne, 2023-05-16 Cryptography’s essential role in the functioning of the city, viewed against the backdrop of modern digital life. Cryptography is not new to the city; in fact, it is essential to its functioning. For as long as cities have existed, communications have circulated, often in full sight, but with their messages hidden. In Cryptographic City, Richard Coyne explains how cryptography runs deep within the structure of the city. He shows the extent to which cities are built on secrets, their foundations now reinforced by digital encryption and cryptocurrency platforms. He also uses cryptography as a lens through which to inspect smart cities and what they deliver. Coyne sets his investigation into the cryptographic city against the backdrop of the technologies, claims, and challenges of the smart city. Cryptography provides the means by which communications within and between citizens and devices are kept secure. Coyne shows how all of the smart city innovations—from smart toasters to public transportation networks—are enabled by secure financial transactions, data flows, media streaming, and communications made possible by encryption. Without encryption, he says, communications between people and digital devices would be exposed for anyone to see, hack, and misdirect. He explains the relevant technicalities of cryptography and describes the practical difference it makes to frame cities as cryptographic. Interwoven throughout the book are autobiographical anecdotes, insights from Coyne’s teaching practice, and historical reports, making it accessible to the general reader.

dangers of a cashless society: Regionalisation, Globalisation and the Emancipation of Information Glen Segell, 1998

dangers of a cashless society: □□□□□——□□□□□□□ □□□, 2024-04-25 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

dangers of a cashless society: The Fourth Civilization, Volume Two Rick Sutcliffe, 2024-12-05 The Fourth Civilization: Technology, Society, and Ethics stimulates its readers to consider the ethical and societal consequences of technologies they already use, and others that will become ubiquitous. Its discussions and provocative questions integrate history, science, technology, and ethical and religious beliefs, examining the past and present, and preparing for the future. Social changes always follow the adoption of new technologies. The plow drove the transition from hunter-gatherer to agrarian society, and the steam engine began the Industrial Revolution. Computing technology now ushers in an Information Age. What does ethical decision-making look like in a time of rapid transition and beyond? What will society be like once things stabilize in a Fourth Civilization, if indeed they will? How will robots, artificial intelligence, factory automation, and self-driving vehicles affect daily life and work? Discussions about ideas were not common in an era of specialist technicians. They are becoming necessary and routine in a fast-changing and more broadly integrative world, and this book attempts to practice what it preaches. Let it inform, provoke, and become a part of New Renaissance literature, inspiring its readers to become ethically informed New Renaissance people in the Fourth Civilization information age.

dangers of a cashless society: Q/A about Bitcoin David Coen, 2019-11-01 Formulated in an agile Question & Answer format, this book represents a concise, systematic, complete and very digestible access point, for those approaching the topic for the first time.For those already very familiar with the Bitcoin-rabbit hole, it still represents a useful manual to avoid very common misunderstandings, or explore more refined concepts, perhaps starting to think in terms of sats and LNP/BP technological stack. - Giacomo Zucco, founder BHB Network, co-founder Bcademy. There are problems with the actual use of digital cash in the near term.(...) One concern I have is that the move to electronic payments will decrease personal privacy by making it easier to log and record transactions Hal Finney said in 1993. The so-called cashless society advances and brings with it some critical issues that undermine the freedom of the individual and his role in the economy. Bitcoin fixes this. Finally we have a tool that can provide a valid alternative to centralized monetary systems and play the role of digital cash (aka “electronic cash”). Bitcoin represents not only the new frontier in exchanging value among peers without resorting to a reliable third party, but a real base layer on which to build the monetary instruments of the future. The idea of the LNP/BP suite is born, similar to that of TCP/IP on which we built today's Internet and which allows you to buy this book online. Let's retrace together the steps that led to the creation of electronic cash (also called digital gold) and answer the fundamental questions that will make us understand what the problems of the cashless society are, how Bitcoin works, why it was created and what the future holds. Appendix 1 collects seven best practices to put into practice when dealing with Bitcoin. Appendix 2 is an article by Federico Spitaleri (satoshis . games) Business modeling in the Bitcoin Lightning Network ecosystem. Appendix 3 clarifies the misunderstanding regarding one CPU, one vote.

dangers of a cashless society: Financial Ecologies Framed by Fintech Marta Gancarczyk, Małgorzata Kutera, Óscar Rodil-Marzábal, 2022-01-01 Financial technologies are understood as ICT-based financial innovations and business entities based on these innovations (Lai & Samers, 2021; Langley & Leyshon, 2021; Wójcik, 2021b). Like other technological innovations, Fintech not only influences technical parameters of products and services, but also transforms the economic organization of firms and industries (Baldwin, 2020; Sanchez & Mahoney, 2013). ICT solutions in the financial sector complement the existing services (e.g., payment platforms), substitute human work and tangible assets (e.g., robo-advisers), and generate new solutions (e.g., mobile wallets). Furthermore, Fintech transcends borders and geographical frontiers, as exemplified by crowdfunding in financial centers accessible to start-ups and growth firms from peripheral locations (Bonini & Capizzi, 2019; Spigel, 2022). However, the ongoing digital transformation of financial services has a strong spatial and multiscalar dimension and takes various forms and outcomes, depending on the socioeconomic and institutional specifics (Leyshon, 2020; Baranauskas, 2021; Coe, 2021). The financial sector has recently been conceptualized as a financial ecosystem to reflect its exposition to dynamics and occasional disruptive change (Leyshon, 2020). Within a broadly defined financial ecosystem, two interrelated structures can be identified according to spatial characteristics (Gancarczyk, Łasak, & Gancarczyk, 2022; Lai, 2020). The first comprises global networks of financial centers and large investment banks, that is, global financial networks (GFNs), largely spanning over the borders of countries and regions (Coe, Lai, & Wójcik, 2014; Coe, 2021). The other forms are financial ecologies as segments of the financial ecosystem that are delimited by particular territories (Lai, 2016; Leyshon et al., 2004; Leyshon et al., 2006; Langley & Leyshon, 2020). Being subunits of the financial ecosystem, FEs represent interrelated financial intermediaries and other economic agents, focused on the provision and access to financial services in particular territories (Beaverstock et al., 2013; DawnBurton, 2020; Lai, 2016; Leyshon et al., 2004; Leyshon, 2020). In this vein, FEs can be considered as governance modes comprising private and public entities, such as banks, Fintech, BigTech, public agencies, enterprises, and customers, and relationships among these entities. The actors and relationships are delimited by a given location, such as a region or city (Langley, 2016; DawnBurton, 2020; Chen & Hassink, 2021; Appleyard, 2020). The relevance of the FE concept is based on the disproportionate outcomes that small ecologies may raise for comprehensive systems, as evidenced by the subprime market failure in the USA, affecting the subsequent financial and economic crisis of 2007-2009 (Leyshon, 2020), with relevant effects on many economies such as the European economy (Rodil-Marzábal & Menezes-Ferreira-Junior, 2016). Therefore, investigating small but critical points within the larger financial ecosystem is crucial for policy. It is also theoretically justified since the financial ecosystem has been predominantly studied as a general abstraction of the financial sector. Subsystems remain less explored, especially in the granularity of the spatial context. Since FEs are context-specific and undergo co-evolutionary dynamics with this context, they also transform as a phenomenon and a concept (Lai, 2020; Wójcik, 2021a). One of the main influences comes from the recent technological developments raised by Fintech. The growing empirical evidence in this area calls for understanding consequences for the FE construct (Welch, Rumyantseva, & Hewerdine, 2016) and adequate policy responses. Resonating with the said research gaps and an early stage of the development of the FE idea, this article aims to identify how Fintech frames FEs and propose the related conceptual and policy implications. To frame the FE concept, we use the methodological lens of construct clarity principles (Suddaby, 2010; Simsek et al., 2017) and concept reconstruction (Welch et al., 2016). The method includes a systematic literature review, which represents a unique approach, since the existing theorizing of FEs has been either in the form of conceptual papers or narrative reviews (Lund et al., 2016). Our findings raise conceptual and policy-related contributions. First, the article conceptually reframes the understanding of FE as financial services governance enhanced by technological advancements and focused on territorial projects and communities. Second, the concept of FE was clarified according to its main elements and its relationships with other adjacent ideas of spatial networking for socioeconomic development. Third, research propositions and areas for further investigation were proposed. In the following, we present the literature review to justify our aim and research questions. The methodology section presents the conceptual lens for our discussion of the FE as a construct shaped by Fintech; it also specifies the method of a systematic literature review. Results, discussion, and conclusion proceed in the next sections. CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS Financial ecosystems were institutionally introduced to the policy framework and gained widespread recognition in research since the Federal Reserve Bank of New York conference in 2006 (Leyshon, 2020). FEs have become a new theoretical abstraction of the financial services sector as an alternative to the neoclassical equilibrium-based doctrine (Leyshon, 2020). The main difference was in acknowledging radical dynamics within the sector treated as an ecosystem with a diverse and flexible set of financial intermediaries, institutional investors and supporting entities, such as exchanges, data providers, and regulators (Bose, Dong, & Simpson, 2019). The abstraction of complex adaptive systems has often been recalled as a broad framework to understand the functioning and change in the financial sector. Consequently, theoretical perspectives of evolution and coevolution, and in particular, the network governance concept to cope with complex coordination issues, demonstrate explanatory power in studying FEs (Chen & Hassink, 2021; Ponte & Sturgeon, 2014; Chen & Hassink, 2021, 2020; Coe & Yeung, 2019). The lens of the financial ecosystem was intended to provide concepts and methods that would address environmental and regulatory shocks and prepare for future breakthrough changes to the financial system (Leyshon, 2020; Fasnacht, 2018). Furthermore, within this idea, the classical goals set for the financial sector, such as optimizing capital allocation, matching savers and investors, and signaling scarcity and abundance, were expanded by sustainability and social responsibility goals that go beyond purely economizing (Bose et al., 2019; Fasnacht, 2018). The focus on the financial ecosystem as a model or abstraction of the financial sector predominated over what is the core of ecosystems, the interrelated actors embedded in particular socio-economic and institutional environments (Strumeyer & Swammy, 2017; Bose et al., 2019; Lai, 2020; Wojcik, 2021). Although the legal frameworks of financial ecosystems are intensely studied, the remaining context, such as socioeconomic environment and informal institutions, remain much less explored (Gancarczyk et al., 2022). These contextual factors are specific to individual territories within the financial ecosystem (Ponte & Sturgeon, 2014; Chen & Hassink, 2021, 2020; Coe & Yeung, 2019). Since the systemic approach assumes interrelations and mutual influences among its parts, changes or weaknesses in a subsystem affect the whole. A painful recognition for this gap happened just after the indicated 2006 turn to the financial sector as an ecosystem, with the shock of the 2007-2009 crisis. The latter originated in the smaller subunit of the ecosystem of the US subprime market. The following pandemic and political breakthroughs, as well as technological developments, raised new challenges, adaptations, and structural changes to the financial ecosystem (Leyshon, 2020). However, they were implemented differently in different spatial contexts, which stimulated a more granular approach of the financial ecosystem as a collection of place-based subsystems, that is, financial ecologies (Lai, 2016). Another justification for the more place-based perspective is that localized supply chains might require localized financial systems or ecologies (Sarawut & Sangkaew, 2022). Wójcik and Iannou (2020) argue that local and regional financial centers are expected to lose their position, and that the territories outside the core regions and financial centers will have to rely on retail banking and the public sector to fund investment and sustainable development. These smaller ecologies will coexist with global financial networks, which are worldwide networks of financial centers and investment banks (Lai, 2020). The concept of FE originated in the field of economic geography to reflect the spatial specifics and uneven distribution of financial ecosystems, and to address the crucial issues in financing for the particular territorial populations, such as inclusion, financialization, surveillance, and over-indebtedness (DawnBurton, 2020). Consequently, the FE concept recasts the financial system as a coalition of smaller constitutive ecologies, such that distinctive groups of financial knowledge and practices emerge in different places with uneven connectivity and material outcomes (Lai, 2016). The relevance of the FE phenomenon and concept consists of a more fine-grained approach to understanding uneven access to financial services and uneven connectedness to the financial system (DawnBurton, 2020; Leyshon, 2020). Furthermore, research on FEs signals weak and strong points in subsystems that can affect the efficiency of the entire financial system. FEs represent interrelated financial intermediaries and other economic agents focused on the provision of and access to financial services in particular territories (Leyshon, 2020). As systemic phenomena, they comprise both actors and their relationships, in which actors form various configurations of private and public entities, such as banks, public agencies, enterprises, and customers. The actors and relationships are delimited by a given location that forms a spatial context, that is, a set socioeconomic conditions of a territory, be it a region, city, or a country, and acknowledging multiscalar contexts (Langley, 2016; DawnBurton, 2020; Chen & Hassink, 2021; Appleyard, 2020). The context of a particular ecology should also be considered in a wider, multiscalar perspective. Multiscalarity of the context is an idea that advocates a multilevel analysis of a spatial unit (Chen & Hassink, 2021). The example of this approach is a regional financial ecology that should be analyzed in the context of the region, country, and relevant international environments. Due to the multiscalar perspective, spatially focused FEs do not lose a broader framework of the financial system in larger units and globally (Chen & Hassink, 2020). Taking into account the nature of the FE presented above, the main elements of this construct include actors, relationships among actors, outcomes, and contexts. While the scope of actors and contexts has been outlined above, the systemic relationships and outcomes of the FE require further explanation. The FE relationships are often captured as governance, whereby governance represents the sets of institutions (rules, norms) that affect the functioning of a particular socioeconomic system and its efficiency (Colombo, Dagnino, Lehmann, & Salmador, 2019; Ostrom, 1986; Williamson, 2000). In this vein, governance can be described according to the rules of collaboration and competition, and power relations (Lai, 2018). Types of governance range from the firm to hybrids, such as networks, and to markets (Gereffi, Humphrey, & Sturgeon, 2005; Williamson, 2000). The outcomes of FE represent the terms of and access to financing, with a more general effect on financial inclusion or exclusion and on the overall territorial development. With the wider financial systems, FEs share such constitutive elements as actors and their relationships centered around financial services supply and demand (Bose et al., 2019; Fasnacht, 2018; Lai, 2020). Moreover, they similarly focus on the coordination of the system through the lens of governance (DawnBurton, 2020; Langley & Leyshon, 2021). However, FEs also demonstrate some unique characteristics in relation to wider financial ecosystems, such as clear delimitation of a territorial space, be it a city, region, or country, and acknowledgment of an associated socioeconomic and institutional context (DawnBurton, 2020; Leyshon et al., 2004). The focus on a particular territory does not ignore the systemic nature of economic relationships in the globalized world, since FEs are considered in a multiscalar context (Chen & Hassink, 2020; Leyshon, 2020). Connectivity of given populations to a broader financial system becomes one of the major issues to ensure the infusion of external sources

(Coe et al., 2014). The focus on relationships between commercial banks and retail customers, as well as underserved and unbanked individuals or enterprises, differentiates FEs from GFNs (Beaverstock et al., 2013; Coe et al., 2014; DawnBurton, 2020). The latter consider global networks of investment banks and financial centers liaising over peripheral and noncore territories (Coe et al., 2014; DawnBurton, 2020; Lai, 2018). This global perspective is also related to the governance approach in the framework of global value chains, which extends to financial activity (Milberg, 2008; Coe et al., 2014; Seabrooke & Wigan, 2017). The emphasis on socioeconomic effects for disadvantaged market segments and particular industries and projects represents an additional feature of FEs as outcome-oriented systems. While financial ecosystems are primarily targeted at economic efficiency and stability of the system itself, FEs emphasize territorial target groups and projects (Langley, 2016; Langley & Leyshon, 2017). Regarding governance, the focus of FEs has been on network governance of a complex and multi-actor adaptive system (Leyshon, 2020). Network governance is considered not only from the perspective of power relations and resource allocation, but also from learning and financial practices (Lai, 2016). As evolutionary and dynamic phenomena, financial ecosystems and FE undergo substantive and conceptual developments. One of the ongoing breakthrough transformations stems from Fintech. Financial ecosystems are increasingly reconceptualized as the ultimate mode of financial services governance transformed by financial technologies (Wójcik & Ioannou, 2020; Łasak & Gancarczyk, 2022; Gancarczyk et al., 2022). Similarly, the intensive development of FEs is closely related to technological changes that enable a flexible establishment of new forms of cooperation between economic entities (Arsanian & Fischer, 2019). Fintech increase efficiency and availability of existing and launch of new financial products (Hill, 2018; Livesey, 2018; Nicoletti et al., 2017; Sabatini, Cucculelli, & Gregori, 2022; Scardovi, 2017). However, negative effects are also reported, such as over-indebtedness of risky customers, Fintech surveillance, and exclusion of some customers due to computer illiteracy (Kong & Loubere, 2021; Łasak & Gancarczyk, 2021; Brooks, 2021). The economic and social outcomes of the emerging FEs transformed by Fintech have not been fully understood and systemized (Langley & Leyshon, 2021; Wójcik, 2021b). Given technological influences, the FE undergoes developments in its core elements, i.e., actors, governance, and outcomes, acknowledging spatial contexts. Despite the increasing stock of empirical findings that describe the impact of Fintech on the functioning of FEs, we lack a synthesis reflection to reconsider FEs from this perspective. Therefore, we formulate the following research questions: RQ1) How does Fintech affect the FE phenomenon in the area of its actors, governance, and outcomes in various spatial contexts? RQ2) What are the conceptual and policy-related implications of Fintech influencing FEs?

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